

COUNTRY Hungary

TOPIC Boergoend Airfield 430

EVALUATION [] PLACE OBTAINED []

DATE OF CONTENT 1 February to 10 April 1950

DATE OBTAINED [] DATE PREPARED 17 December 1951

REFERENCES

PAGES 2 ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE) []

REMARKS []

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1. Boergoend (Q 48/E 19) airfield is about 7.5 km southeast of Szekesfehervar (Q 48/Z 00). The installation was bordered by a railroad line on the north. It was bordered by fields and meadows on the east, west, and south. The only access to the airfield was by road from Szekesfehervar. The Boergoend railroad station served the field. The buildings and hangars of the field, which were destroyed during the war, have been reconstructed. The Hungarian Air Force took over the installation in early 1950. Reconstruction work was still going on in April 1950.
2. The east-west extension of the installation was 1,500 meters, the north-south extension about 750 meters. The landing field consisted of firm turf, which became soft after sustained rainfall. No concrete runway was available. Two hangars, which were still under construction, a small hangar, a flight control station, a number of single- and multiple-story buildings, including quartering buildings, were in the northern portion of the field. The field was not used prior to 10 April 1950.
3. A regiment of air force recruits [] was stationed at the field. The members of this regiment wore white-bordered blue epaulets. Officers and NCOs wore wings and propellers on their uniforms. The regiment was organized into a headquarters, one guard platoon composed of four squads of 12 men each; 1st Recruit Bn consisting of the 1st, 2d and 3d Companies; 2d Recruit Bn consisting of the 4th, 5th and 6th Companies; 1st and 2d Tech Recruit Companies. Commanding officer of the regiment was First Lieutenant Istvan S. Nagy, about 45 years old. Commanding officer of the 2d Company was Sub-Lieutenant Laszlo Kovacs, about 23 years old. Another officer assigned to the regiment was Sub-Lieutenant Szalai, (fnu). The regiment consisted of about 30 officers and 1,000 men. It was equipped with three sedans and five trucks.
4. The personnel of the air force recruit regiment were given basic infantry training, including drill with Soviet model M-48 rifles and submachine guns. The cadre personnel of the unit were members of the 1926 and 1927 classes, while the recruits belonged to the 1928 and 1929 classes. Members of the 1930 class served as volunteers. The bulk of the recruits came from Sopron (P 48/X 63), Budapest, and from the vicinity of Szeged (Y 7/T 17). The pay of a recruit was 20 forint per 10-day period. Only shabby uniforms were issued to the men. Many volunteers of the

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regiment were eager and served as informers. Discipline was strict, but there was little friction between the officers and EM.

5. About 15 March 1950, the regiment was inspected by Colonel Andras Zalka, then commander-in-chief of the Hungarian Air Force. Zalka was, allegedly, replaced in early 1950 because disciplinary action was taken against him.
6. After basic training was completed, the soldiers were assigned to various airfields, including Szolnok, Kecskemet, Toekoel (Q 48/H 40), Budaoers (Q 48/H 42), [REDACTED] (Q 48/H 62), Tapolca (Y 4/D 35), and Szent-kiralyzabadja (Q 48/D 78).

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- * [REDACTED] Comment. The report contains credible information on the location and status of Boergoend airfield and the organization of an air force recruit regiment. The report indicates that the basic military training for members of the Hungarian Air Force lasts for two or three months. Subsequently, the recruits are assigned to the various air force units or assigned to technical or pilot schools for further training. Except for Colonel Zalka, all the officers mentioned are reported for the first time.

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